# MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION

2016 MAY 23 AM 8: 31

Big V Water	A GOOD TON Supply Name
List PWS ID #s for all Community	Water Systems included in this CCR
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each yesystem, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper premail a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please	
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by:	(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
☐ Advertisement in local paper (att☐ On water bills (attach copy of bil☐ Email message (MUST Email the☐ Other	e message to the address below)
Date(s) customers were informed: 5 12/10	/ / , / /
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or of methods used	other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed://	
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDI    As a URL (Provide URL   As an attachment   As text within the body of the em	).
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy	of published CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: The Banc	ar-Independent
Date Published: 5/12/16	• •
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of local	tions) Date Posted:/
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site	e at the following address ( <b>DIRECT URL REQUIRED</b> ):
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the 2015 Consumer Confidence Republic water system in the form and manner identified the SDWA. I further certify that the information include the water quality monitoring data provided to the propartment of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.  Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	above and that I used distribution methods allowed by ed in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with
Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply	May be faxed to: (601)576-7800
P.O. Box 1700 Jackson MS 39215	May he emailed to:

water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!

2016 MAY 18 PM 4: 08

#### 2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Big V Water Association PWS#: 590002 April 2016

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Gordo Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Big V Water Association have received a lower to moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Pamela Hicks at 662.728.6901. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday after the 10<sup>th</sup> of each month at 6:00 PM the office located at 410 Outlet Road.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2015, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS										
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination		
Microbiol	ogical Co	ntamina	ants							

Total Coliform     Bacteria	N	July	Monito	ring	P	NA		0 pr	esence of o bacteria in monthly s	า 5% of	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactiv	e Co	ntamina	nts								
5. Gross Alpha	N	2013*	.8	No Range	ŗ	oCi/L		0		15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Radium 226	N	2013*	.4	No Range	F	oCi/1		0		5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic	Conta	aminants	8								
10. Barium	N	2015	.1148	No Range	k	opm		2	disch	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2015	1.7	No Range	F	opb	10	0 1		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	Z	2011/13	.3	0	F	opm	1.	3 AL=	syster depos	Corrosion of household plumbir systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
17. Lead	N	2011/13	1	0	F	opb		0 AL=	=15 Corrosion of household plumb systems, erosion of natural deposits		
Disinfection	n By-	Product	S								
81. HAA5	N	2013*	3	No Range	ppb		0	60	By-Produ	y-Product of drinking water	
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2013*	6.23	No Range	ppb		0	80	By-produc	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Chlorine	N	2015	1.10	.52-1.85	Mg/l		0 M	RDL = 4	Water add	ditive us	ed to control

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2015.

Microbiological Contaminants:

In July 2015, we had a sample that was pulled for Chlorine & Coliform testing that was rejected due to Improper barcode and no date & time.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Big V Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

<sup>(1)</sup> Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Big Wwater Association

PWS#590002 A April 2016

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If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact pamela Hicks at 652.728.6901, We want you want to the property of the propert septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater, discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water, runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical; obtaining synthetic and volatile organic chemicals; which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production; and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; adjoactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	J. Level Detected	Range of Defects or prof Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	O. Units Measurement	FIFMELG	1 MCLarr 3 Abbrel	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiolog	ical Cor	itamina	nts 🗀 🦠	arala Arii kuunu	Section 18	ventus lateta api	n opposite	musem sa tible 2000
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	30.00 (10.00) 30.00 (10.00)	July	Monitoring	76.31 2007 47.341 75 1 X (6. 1. 1	NA Secretaria	0: =15/7/57	presence of co bacteria in monthly sa	5% of environment
Radioactive	Contan	inants	1 Versila	or, ili Yale te	1912 (158)		10.18.06	The set of the
5. Gross Alpha	or Name	2013*	( ) ( )	No Range	PCI/L 411 Total To	OP OF F	5 - 13 <b>15</b> (13) 5 - 13 <b>11</b> 5 (13)	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Radium 226	N A	2013*	4	No Range	pCl/1	0.	<b>5</b>	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic C	ontamir	ants 🖔	ripidal aptid Mirror china	reference and ar comment and ar	er Johannya Markalah	ar s versea ges bashon	o seak ad uj vijak (	or in Courses in Received the
10. Barlum	" Nest	2015	11148	197 No Range	opm	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	e_je <u>y</u> 1 au	Discharge of drilling wastes: discharge from metal refineries

10. Barlum	"ANGE!	2015	14,1148	No Range	ppm	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	re go <b>y</b> t dar he solusidi da land	Discharge of drilling wastes: discharge from metal refineries: erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromlum	- NO.	2015	7 1.7 Sections and the	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14.Coppers See 19 19	12 (NS )	2011/2013*	3 Tanah yakana	0	ppm	(13)	AL=13	Corrosion of household plumb- ing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
J7.Lead	13. A. (1). N	2011/2013*	VIII Vari	0.4	, a ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumb- ing systems, erosion of natural deposits

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	Disinfection	n By-Pro	ducts		nd ( ) (m N. je		Opil Post Chirosop	of wholes	dő va éstabbi bari szárő bi eleszők hi
4 5	81.HAAS	N. S.	2013*	3 / 81/88/13	No Rang	3 <sup>e</sup> ppb	0	1 360 3 1 30 by byl	By Product of drinking water disinfection.
	82 TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N N	2013*	6.23	No Rang	e i jopb	= 0	4 10 to 10 t	By Product of drinking water disinfection
	Chlorine	N 1	2015	1.10	.52-1.8	5 Mg/L		MRDL±4	Water additive used to control microbes
**	Most recent sample Microbiological Con	the state of the state of the state of	quired 2015.	ă tari	prodici da	rait e	individi i	164	parate and a particular

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## PUBLICATION

#### MISSISSIPPI F PRENTISS

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haron Terry and for said county, or other administer oaths, this day he undersigned official of The nt. a newspaper published of Booneville, in Prentiss Mississippi, who, being duly t the notice, a true copy of tached, was published in the per for One consecutive

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Big V Water As PWS#:590002 ·

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We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Repor and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water committee to

Robert Davis

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MS. 1-800-647-5494. Home weekly Benefits pacl Coast. Late model conventing rnort nur of bebeen are F. E. TUCKER & SON, INI

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september 1, 2013, bener 2015 Annual Drinking W. Clary, to secure an indebted ness therein described, which Deed of Trust is recorded i Book 435, Page 76 of the Re cords of Mortgages an Deeds of Trust on Lands of file in the office of the Chan cery Clerk of Prentis County, Mississippi, whic Deed of Trust is modified b Modification Deed of Trus recorded as Instrument No 2008001874 in the office o the Chancery Clerk of Pren tiss County, Mississippi; and

WHEREAS, on or about the 30th day of April. 2010. Ronald D. Michael, executed and delivered a certain Commercial Real Estate Deed of Trust unto L. Scott Pickle, Trustee, Merchants and Farmers Bank, for which Renasant Bank is its successor by reason of merger effective on or about September 1, 2013, beneficiary, to secure an indebtedness therein described, which Deed of Trust is recorded as instrument No. 2010001677 of the Records of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust on Lands on file in the office of the Chancery Clerk of Prentiss County, Mississippi; and

#### PROOF OF PUBLICATION

## STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF PRENTISS

BEFORE ME, Sharon Terry a Notary Public in and for said county, or other official qualified to administer oaths, this day personally came the undersigned official of The Banner, Independent, a newspaper published weekly in the City of Booneville, in Prentiss County, State of Mississippi, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published in the aforesaid newspaper for one consecutive weeks to-wit

Vol. 119, Number 14, May 12	20 <i>]</i>
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SHARON TERRY Commission Expires June 15, 2018 My Commission Expires Filed this the \_\_\_\_\_ day of Official Filing Title